

those used with signal boosters, in-building radiation systems and cellular repeaters, must be certificated for use in the radio services regulated under this part. Transmitters must be certificated when the station is ready for service, not necessarily at the time of filing an application.

(a) The FCC may list as certificated only transmitters that are capable of meeting all technical requirements of the rules governing the service in which they will operate. The procedure for obtaining certification is set forth in part 2 of this chapter.

(b) Transmitters operating under a developmental authorization (see subpart D of this part) do not have to be certificated.

(c) In addition to the technical standards contained in this part, transmitters intended for operation in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service must be designed to comply with the technical requirements contained in the cellular system compatibility specification (see § 22.933) and the electronic serial number rule (see § 22.919).

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 31051, June 19, 1996; 63 FR 36603, July 7, 1998.]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 36603, July 7, 1998, § 22.377 was amended by removing paragraph (c) and redesignating paragraph (d) as paragraph (c); by removing the term "type-acceptance" from the section and the heading, and replacing it with "certification"; and by removing the term "type-accepted" and replacing it with "certificated", effective Oct. 5, 1998. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set forth as follows:

**§ 22.377 Type-acceptance of transmitters.**

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(c) Type-accepted transmitters are listed in the FCC's "Radio Equipment List," which is available for public inspection at the FCC in Washington, DC, and its field offices.

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**§ 22.379 Replacement of equipment.**

Licensees may replace any equipment in Public Mobile Service stations without applying for authorization or notifying the FCC, provided that:

(a) If a transmitter is replaced, the replacement transmitter must be cer-

tificated for use in the Public Mobile Services;

(b) The antenna structure must not become a hazard to air navigation and its height must not be increased;

(c) The interference potential of the station must not be increased;

(d) The Effective radiated power, emission type, antenna radiation pattern and center of radiation height above average terrain are not changed.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 63 FR 36603, July 7, 1998]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 63 FR 36603, July 7, 1998, § 22.379 was amended by removing the term "type-accepted" and replacing it with "certificated", effective Oct. 5, 1998.

**§ 22.381 Auxiliary test transmitters.**

Auxiliary test transmitters may be used only for testing the performance of fixed receiving equipment located remotely from the control point. Auxiliary test transmitters may transmit only on channels designated for mobile transmitters.

**§ 22.383 In-building radiation systems.**

Licensees may install and operate in-building radiation systems without applying for authorization or notifying the FCC, provided that the locations of the in-building radiation systems are within the protected service area of the licensee's authorized transmitter(s) on the same channel or channel block.

**Subpart D—Developmental Authorizations**

**§ 22.401 Description and purposes of developmental authorizations.**

Communications common carriers may apply for, and the FCC may grant, authority to construct and operate one or more transmitters subject to the rules in this subpart and other limitations, waivers and/or conditions that may be prescribed. Authorizations granted on this basis are developmental authorizations. In general, the FCC grants developmental authorizations in situations and circumstances where it cannot reasonably be determined in advance whether a particular transmitter can be operated or a particular service can be provided without causing interference to the service of